

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. -- James Monroe

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Issue Raised Over Far East Strategy

Churchill Replies to Senator Chandler's Call for Action Against Japan

ARGUMENTS ARE TAKEN UP

Presence in Washington of Allied Far East Leaders Seen as Sign of Early Moves

Among the numerous political squabbles which are currently occupying Washington's attention, one issue has until recently been kept strictly hushed up. That is the question of what should be the broad war strategy of the United States now that the Tunisian campaign is ended. Should we help defeat Hitler first, or should we now leave that job largely to our Allies and give more attention to our other enemy, Japan?

This question has for some time been the subject of sharp private dispute among high officers of the armed forces, as well as among members of Congress, and it no doubt has been discussed by many ordinary civilians. But the matter has not been given official attention, nor has it played a prominent part in public discussions or the writings of the press. Since the days when public and press alike clamored for a second front, there has been a reluctance to question the decisions of those in charge of the military effort.

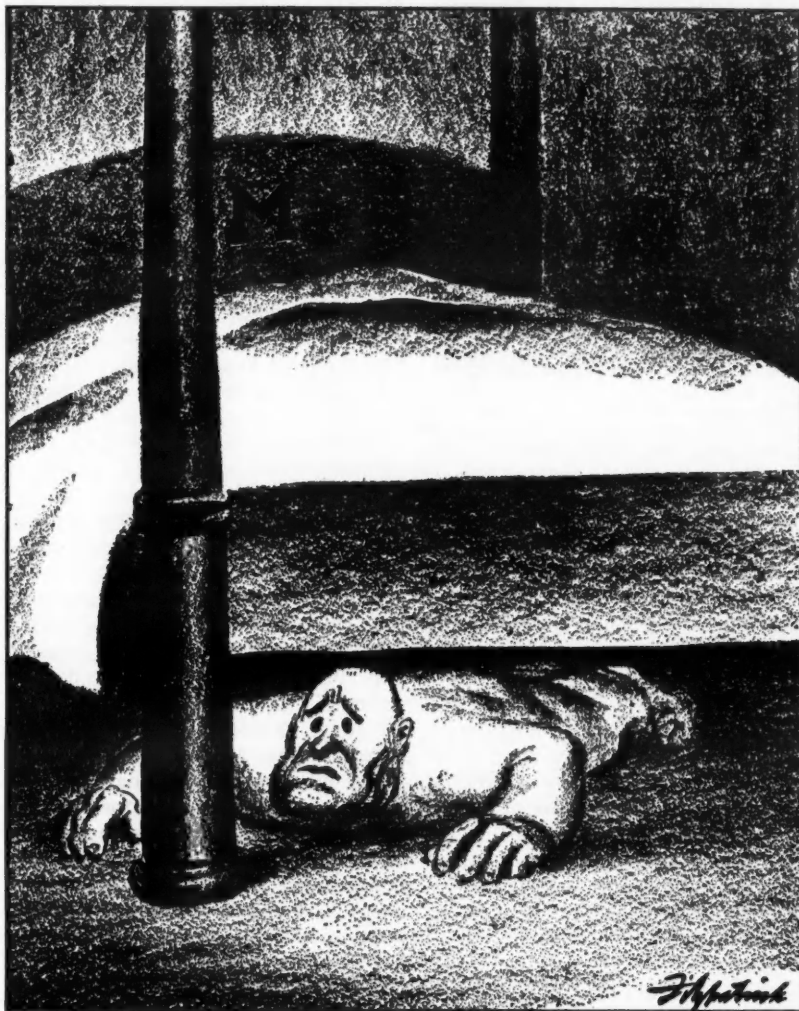
Chandler Raises Issue

All that is now changed. The issue was thrown wide open a few days ago by a sharp speech on the floor of the Senate which openly questioned the advisability of following present plans for defeating Hitler at the expense of the eastern theater of the war, and which called for a reversal of those plans and a shift of the main emphasis of the American effort from Europe to the Pacific. The speaker was Senator A. B. Chandler of Kentucky, who said that the matter was so important, and so vitally affected the future welfare of his country, that he could no longer remain silent about it.

Chandler's speech, with its numerous implications, roused a storm of debate in the Senate, and immediately made this issue of strategy the most hotly discussed matter in Washington. More fuel was added to the flames by Winston Churchill's remarks on the subject two days later on Capitol Hill.

The significance of Senator Chandler's speech is evident. He is an important member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and thus has numerous opportunities to learn the private views of high-ranking military and naval officers. For this and other reasons his speech is believed to reflect the viewpoint of a large number of these officers, a viewpoint which they dare not express them-

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FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
What ho, Caesar?

A Sense of Proportion

By Walter E. Myer

A letter from a reader has come to us with the criticism that the tone of certain of our articles has been too pessimistic. This reader felt that we should not have stressed the selfishness of groups of citizens as we did two weeks ago. Would it not be better, he asks, to talk about the great achievements of the war effort and say nothing about the wastes and failures?

Well, there is something to think about. A sense of proportion should, of course, be maintained, and we had thought that, perhaps, we were holding to it reasonably well. Much of our space has been devoted to the story of the magnificent work of preparedness for war which has been witnessed lately in this country. If this achievement has not been properly acknowledged, it **should** be. The fact is that, during the last two years, America has performed miracles. Hitler had been preparing feverishly for war for six years before he launched his attack in 1939, and the world stood in wonder at the perfection of his great war machine. America started the preparedness campaign three years ago, and really got into it in a big way less than two years ago. During this time we have far outdistanced Hitler. Soon we shall have the most powerful war machine which has ever been fashioned. American industry has been transformed in two years, and that is a marvelous work of organization.

But it would be foolish to ignore flaws in the war effort. It is a fact that many Americans are not in step. Thousands and hundreds of thousands are still wasting precious materials. Others are quibbling over personal or class benefits. All this is hurting the war effort. It is postponing the day of victory. It will cost the lives of many Americans. The fact that we as a nation have accomplished a great deal does not excuse those who are making the effort more difficult—those who patronize black markets, who consume gasoline in pleasure driving, who grasp for abnormal profits, who engage in preventable labor disputes, who in any way slow the wheels of progress in the war effort.

We have ignored this selfishness, this chiseling, too long. Too many of us have assumed that everything was going all right, and that we might as well use as much gasoline as we could buy. That is why the nation, or a large section of it, is threatened with traffic paralysis. That is why farmers cannot get fuel to operate their farms, why the food shortage is becoming more acute.

We should express appreciation for achievements, but at the same time we should expose those who stand in the way of it. The Pollyanna attitude of assuming that all is going well when all is **not**, is dangerous. The weak spots must be pointed out in order that they may be eliminated. They must be eliminated in order that lives may be saved and that victory may be assured.

Italy Fears Early Invasion By Allies

Mediterranean Islands and Mainland Pounded by Intense Air Attacks

NAZIS' POSITION NOT CLEAR

May Leave Italians to Fend for Themselves and Withdraw Inside Own Fortress

Nearly three years have passed since Italy entered the war against England and France. It was six o'clock in the evening, June 10, 1940, that Mussolini stepped onto his famous balcony in Rome and announced that Italy was at war with the two "plutocratic and reactionary democracies." "The hour destined by fate is sounding for us. The hour of irrevocable decision has come."

Looking back over the three years that have passed since Mussolini made that speech to nearly 300,000 people in the Piazza Venezia, the Italian dictator might well ponder his and Italy's position today. That may well have been the "hour destined by fate" but fate decreed an outcome far different from that contemplated in the early summer of 1940. Then, Il Duce could have had few doubts that the war would soon be over and that he must rush in if he were to share in the spoils of victory. The complete collapse of France was only a matter of days and he was convinced that the British would be overpowered as quickly.

Evil Days Ahead

If Mussolini reached the peak of his glory on that June evening three years ago, he has today sunk to the lowest point in his 20-year career as ruler of the Italians. Despised by his own people for the trail of tragedies along which he has led them, a captive of the ally with whom he joined hands, he can indeed find little comfort in viewing the present situation. Already the colossal blunder which he committed has cost the Italians their entire African empire and reduced them to a position little if any better than that of any of the occupied countries.

But it is not merely their present plight which disturbs the Italian people. It is the fear of the future. As the bombs drop on their cities with greater frequency and with ever-growing destruction, they realize that the future holds little in store for them. They have indeed fallen upon evil days and they know that more evil ones lie ahead.

Whether the Allies include an early invasion of Italy in their grand strategy of the war will, of course, be known only by the event itself. What is a certainty is that Italy will have the war brought home to her more forcefully in the future than in the past. Her cities will be bombed more heavily than ever. Now that the Allies are in complete control of

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GREETINGS TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK from General Montgomery on the North African front. The famous British general, the man who out-foxed Rommel in North Africa, writes a note to China's leader thanking him for an autographed picture which was brought to Africa by the two visiting Chinese generals above.

Montgomery of the Eighth

NEXT to the date and places chosen for the invasion of Fortress Europe, the military subject calling for most speculation is the naming of the Allied commander in chief for the venture. America's Eisenhower, Marshall, and MacArthur and Britain's Alexander and Montgomery are frequently mentioned.

Although any one of them might be named, the selection of Montgomery would perhaps cause the least surprise. And it is not altogether due to the freshness of his triumphs over the enemy in North Africa. For his record there, beginning last August when he took command of the British Eighth Army, reveals a combination of favorable qualities.

At that time, it will be recalled, British fortunes in North Africa were at a low ebb. Rommel had punched to within 70 miles of Alexandria, and there was doubt that the British could hold him off. The Eighth Army was whipped, weary, and discouraged. At that point, Montgomery took over, an unknown outside of military circles.

The next few months were a nightmare of activity—replenishing supplies, whipping the Eighth Army into fighting trim, and perfecting plans under the direction of General Harold Alexander, British commander-in-chief in the Middle East.

Montgomery unleashed his attack in October, and in the next 13 weeks drove Rommel back 1,300 miles—the longest chase in military history. Thus did he destroy the Rommel myth and shatter the supposed invincibility of the Afrika Korps. More recently, the triumphant Eighth Army helped win the final victory over the Axis in Tunisia.

In these crowded months, General Bernard L. Montgomery showed the stamp of an audacious and inspiring leader. His army was a mixed one—of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scots, Australians, South Africans, and New Zealanders. He welded them into a team, supplied them with new equipment, and restored their self-confidence. The plan of attack was partly the work of others, but the methods of carrying it out were his.

His soldiers came to know Mont-

gomery as a stern, but sometimes spectacular individual. His orders were given in no uncertain terms, and he imposed a rigid routine of exercising for officers. But in dress and manner he was informal, foregoing a gold-braided officer's cap in favor of a beret or an Australian slouch hat festooned with the insignia of all the units under him.

His sharp face became a familiar sight, as he toured front lines by tank or visited outposts in a scout plane. He kept his headquarters in a caravan of trucks, one of which was fitted with a desk, two chairs, couch, wash basin and shower, and, above the bed a picture of Rommel.

If Montgomery were to be made supreme commander of the invasion, he could use his talent for inspiring diverse fighting units to work together as a team. He would make the men believe, as he did the Eighth, that they had a mandate—in this case, a mandate to crack open Europe. In his mind and theirs, there could be no other outcome.

He would also be in a position where he could exercise his genius for taking a grand strategy and adapting it to conditions. A strategy such as an invasion would call for could only be a general one, with some alternatives from which to choose. In Africa, Montgomery showed an unerring judgment in selecting the right courses of action.

If the supreme command becomes his, Montgomery can be counted on not only to display these same military characteristics, but to follow a well-ordered personal routine. He seldom fails to get up at six, go to bed at nine, and read his Bible every day.

During his unspectacular, though steady, rise in the army, the event that affected him most deeply was the death of his wife in 1937. After a year's disappearance from his friends, he came back a severe man, with thoughts only for the business of soldiering.

Approaching 56 years of age, General Montgomery may not figure in the invasion at all. Another possibility, and an equally important one, is that he may be saved for the more distant offensive against Japan.

Picture of Russia

WHEN the editors of *Time*, *Life*, and *Fortune* sent Walter Graebner to Russia last year, they gave him a clear assignment. "Try to find out what the Russian people are really like," was the last thing his boss had told him. "They are our Allies. We are working with them now, and we will be working with them after the war. We must know more about them. What are they doing and where are they going?"

The assignment was carried out successfully as anyone who reads Mr. Graebner's book *Round Trip to Russia* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$3) can testify. It is an extremely down-to-earth book, giving the reader as clear a picture of the Russians as has yet been painted. Mr. Graebner missed no opportunity to learn about the Russians, what they were thinking, how they were working, and what they hoped to accomplish. He conversed with all types of people, asking them endless questions in order to fill his assignment competently.

One of the facts that impressed Mr. Graebner was the complete unity of the nation to carry the war to the bitter end. "Die but do not retreat" was their watchword last summer. Typical of the spirit of the Russians was Maiya Sloboda, an 18-year-old woman lieutenant in the Red Army. She was a doctor's daughter who had quit her singing lessons when the war broke out. She was commander of a hundred men and "in a year of war she figured that she had killed 28 or more Germans with her automatic pistol."

Everywhere women were performing the most arduous duties, at the front and at home. On the farms, in the factories, as well as at the front, women were performing the work of men. In many of the factories the women are working as many as 77 hours a week, along with the men.

Mr. Graebner is impressed with the way the Russians have adapted their industrial machine to war needs. He visited a munitions plant on the edge of Moscow which had been transplanted from Rostov and tells of the remarkable achievement:

"This," said the plant manager, "is our Rostov plant. Two weeks ago these machines were making automobile connecting rods in Rostov. Before the Germans came they had to be moved. They were loaded onto freight cars and shipped up here. Most of the workers came with them. We guaranteed the government that

15 days after the arrival of the equipment we would start production. Actually, we will cut that time by three days."

The whole thing seemed incredible, yet there it was before my eyes. There must have been 50 or 75 machines in all, huge, black, and Russian-made. Some were still coated with dust they had acquired on the trip north through the steppes, but all were already imbedded in concrete. (The floor of the factory was black, hard earth.) Stocks of raw materials for the machines were heaped in the aisles.

Mr. Graebner gives many details of the fighting at Stalingrad which will live in history as a great chapter in courage and heroism:

After the initial German breakthrough to the city the Russian civilian population, organized into armed detachments, responded magnificently. Men and women workers in the Red October Tank and other factories, for example, ignored air raids, put out fires, built barricades while street battles were raging a few yards away. They labored day and night repairing Soviet tanks and reconditioning those captured from the Nazis. . . . No less heroic were the deeds of the Volga rivermen. Under endless air attacks they brought ships across the river, packed with men and munitions. The captain of one ship, the *Surveyor*, worked nonstop for seven days and nights. . . .

Often streets, buildings, and houses changed hands several times an hour. Bushes, fences, trees, craters, smashed and smoldering buildings, even upturned automobiles, were used by both sides for defense positions. As in football games, the gains in Stalingrad were measured in yards. One of 50 yards was considered a local victory.

Letters taken from captured and killed Germans in Russia give us an insight into the attitude of Nazi soldiers and civilians. One of the great horrors of the soldiers is the Soviet guerrillas. One of the wounded soldiers had written: "I tell you it's better to be at the front for five months than to fight one battle against the guerrillas."

"A large portion of the letters indicated that civilians in Germany were getting tired of the war, though none suggested giving up," writes Mr. Graebner. As evidence he quotes from a number of letters:

"Not much is left of Rostok." "In Stuttgart entire sections are ruined." "The English don't let us sleep. They want to destroy Württemberg." "Hamburg can't be recognized. It looks as if it has been struck by an earthquake." An old man from Düsseldorf wrote to his grandson at the Russian front: "The war is an awful strain on nerves. I don't know how much longer we can stand it. Many are already at wit's end. We're nearly out of food and people say it will be even worse."



Red Army troops on parade

(FROM AN ILLUSTRATION IN "ROUND TRIP TO RUSSIA," BY WALTER GRAEBNER, LIPPINCOTT)

Nation at Odds Over Far East Strategy

(Concluded from page 1)

selves except in private and in secret military councils. The speech was obviously timed to exert influence on the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences on strategy being held in Washington at the time.

Those who believe that the basic strategy of defeating Hitler first is wrong make these assertions:

Basic Arguments

1. *The war will last longer and be more costly if we follow present strategy.*

The Allies now have secured full control of North Africa, and soon will have control of the Mediterranean. Germany has a noose around her neck, and from this point on she can only grow weaker. For the first time since the start of the war she has lost the initiative. The German air force is now weaker than the British air force alone, and the combined air forces of Great Britain and the Soviet Union are so strong that Germany can no longer even hope to deliver a knockout blow against either of them.

If we attack Fortress Europe now in full force, we will suffer a maximum loss of life and equipment, for Germany is at her strongest. If we wait, Germany will grow weaker, and an invasion later on will be easier and less severe.

On the other hand, Japan is constantly growing stronger. She now has full control of an empire of 3,250,000 square miles, with a population of more than 300,000,000 people. She possesses myriads of islands which are extremely valuable as unsinkable aircraft carriers.

The occupied areas contain all the raw materials essential to the development of national power: rubber, oil, tin, metals, and foodstuffs. The millions of native inhabitants are proving to be easy to enslave as skilled and unskilled labor to process these raw materials.

Thus the Japanese have everything to gain by a stalemate in the Pacific. They desperately want just a little more time—time in which to consolidate their ill-gotten gains, time in which to dig in so securely that we may be unable to drive them out of their island holdings for years to come.

So, says Senator Chandler, we must attack Japan now, before she gets any stronger; in the meantime we will help England and Russia all we can by lend-lease shipments, but we must leave to them the major task of holding Hitler at bay until we have reduced the Japanese threat.

Danger to China

2. *If we do not act now in the Pacific theater China may well be knocked permanently out of the war.*

It is unnecessary to go into the details of China's crisis; that story has been told in recent issues of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER (April 19 and May 10). But it is commonly recognized by all observers that unless China gets substantial amounts of aid soon she can no longer remain at war at all.

Even as these words are being written a large force of Japanese, with planes, tanks, and paratroops are moving strongly on points only 180 miles from Chungking. If China

falls, we will lose land bases which we must have for bombing Japan if we ever expect to defeat that enemy.

3. *If we wait to attack Japan after Hitler is defeated, we may well have to fight Japan alone.*

This perhaps is the most debatable point in Chandler's argument, for Prime Minister Churchill has repeatedly promised in public that Great Britain will fight until the unconditional surrender of Japan. Senator Chandler recalls, however, that Churchill has also promised the British people that after the defeat of Germany there will be at least a partial demobilization of the British Army. There thus has been the fear that Britain might use only her air power against Japan, leaving to us the tremendous task of land fighting.

As for Russia, she is not at war with Japan and may never be. Certainly Stalin has made no public pledges of any kind in this direction. On the other hand, Russia has given the Japanese a weather station at Kamchatka, which has been of inestimable value in the attacks on the Aleutians. We have no access to such weather information, and cannot even secure Russian bases from which to bomb Japan.

4. *Under our present strategy the United States will lose most of its influence at the European peace table.*

Says Chandler, "What kind of peace in Europe shall we be able to establish if we have to turn all our strength into the war with Japan, and if the Soviet Union is at peace, free to use the pressure of all its strength on Europe? We shall have little or nothing to say about the peace in Europe, and we shall see set up a Europe divided against itself, divided into an area controlled by Great Britain in western Europe and an area controlled by the Soviet Union in central and eastern Europe. In such a settlement of Europe there would be no peace."

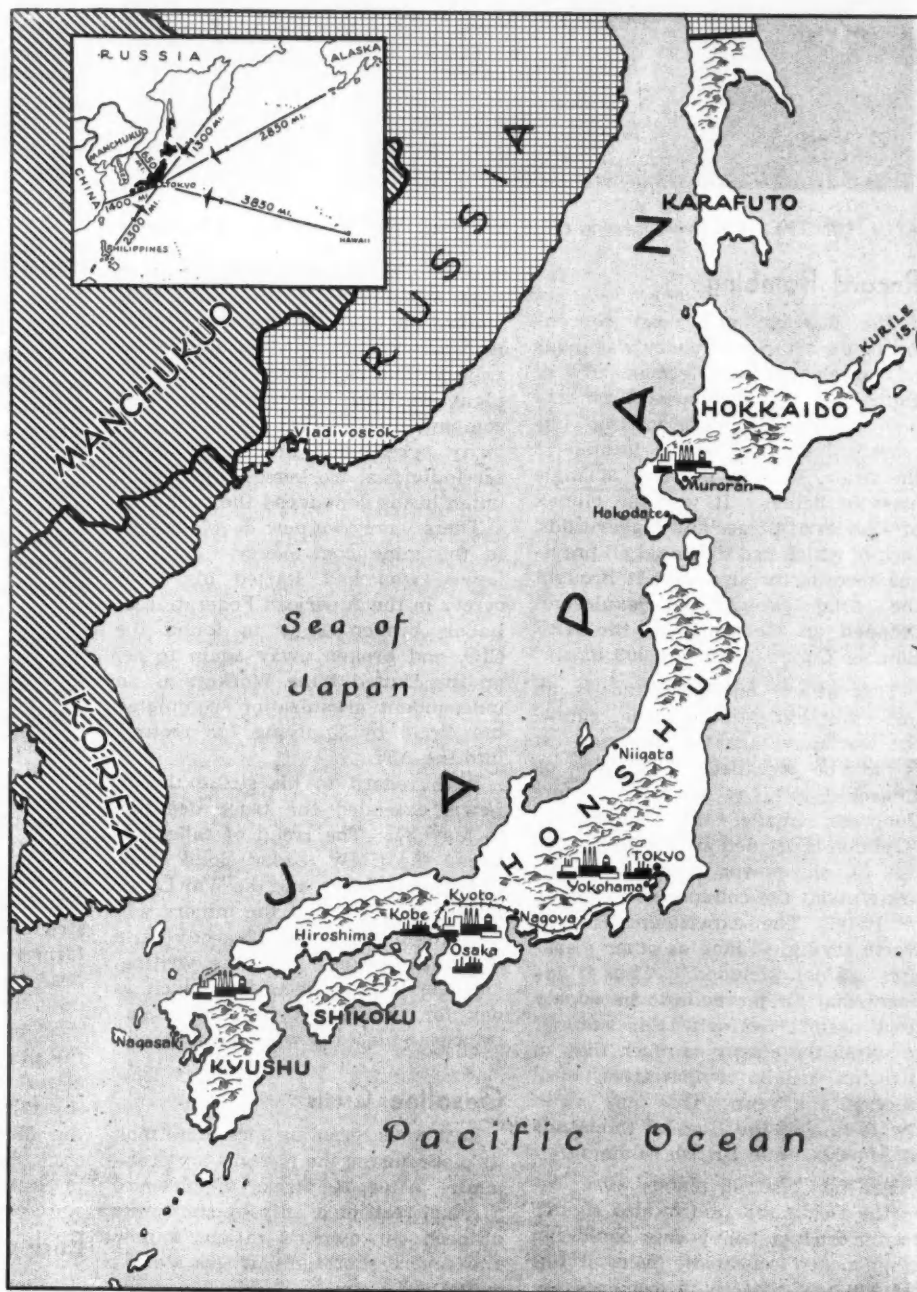
Those who believe we should continue to follow our present strategy of fighting Hitler first, Japan second, have been quick to point out that civilians, including congressmen, don't know all the facts, and can't know them because of military secrecy. If they did know all the facts, they might see things differently. Therefore, it is argued, we must trust our military leaders, who after all are highly trained men, selected because of their proved ability, experience, and knowledge. These leaders have done well so far, as the North African results clearly show.

The clamor last year for a second front illustrates how the people can, through ignorance, demand some-difficulties."

thing which is impossible, or which is actually being planned but must be kept secret for reasons of strategy.

Even if the present strategy is open to some question, it is a fact that much time and effort has already been spent in getting ready to carry it out. Thus, say Chandler's opponents, it would be a mistake to change strategy this far along. As the New York Times points out, "To shift the main attack now from Ger-

In addition, it is noteworthy that the Roosevelt-Churchill conference was attended by almost all the leading American and British military officials in command of the war in the Far East, including Sir Archibald Wavell, commander in chief of British military forces in India; Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding general of the China-India-Burma theater of war; and Major General Claire Chennault,



many to the Pacific would not only be to abandon preparations already made and to lose an initiative already gained but also to jeopardize our relations with Russia, whose aid is of paramount importance."

Finally, and of most importance, there is considerable evidence that the Pacific front will get much greater attention as soon as the Mediterranean shipping lanes are completely cleared, even though the main theater of war will continue to be in Europe.

For one thing, President Roosevelt recently sent a letter to Chiang Kai-shek, with this statement: "We hope in the near future to take together with your gallant army the initiative in Asia and bring to an end the war which you have for many years carried on successfully in spite of all

commander of the United States Air Force in China. Obviously these men have talked over ways of taking the war home more effectively to Japan.

Meanwhile in Washington a meeting of the Pacific War Council with Roosevelt and Churchill further attested to the new concern over the Pacific arena.

"Let no one suggest that we British have not at least as great an interest as the United States in the unstinting and relentless waging of war against Japan," said Churchill in his address to Congress. Although he did not agree with the proposal to defeat Japan first, he openly acknowledged that the battle against Japan is no sideshow which can safely be ignored. He left no doubt that there will be new moves against the Japanese while the big push in Europe is going on.

The Story of the Week



U. S. NAVY PHOTO

ATTU FROM THE AIR as photographed by a U. S. Navy plane. Cape Wrangel is in the background.

Record Bombing

The heaviest and most concentrated air attack in history was made last week on the German city of Dortmund. Two thousand tons of bombs were dropped on this important industrial center located in the Ruhr, leaving the city a single mass of flames. It was the climax of a series of bigger and bigger raids, each of which had shattered all previous records for size, and it brought the total weight of explosives dropped on Germany by the RAF Bomber Command to 100,000 tons.

This attack on Dortmund is an important indication of what course the war may take this summer. It is to be recalled that Winston Churchill, in his recent speech before Congress, made this statement: "Opinion is divided as to whether the use of air power could by itself bring about the collapse in Germany or Italy. The experiment is well worth trying, so long as other measures are not excluded." Thus it appears that air power is to be widely used against Germany this summer to soften the enemy so much that an invasion will be comparatively easy later in the year. This may mean the saving of the lives of thousands of American and British soldiers.

The fact that 38 planes were lost in the Dortmund raid is also significant. Such a heavy loss could not be tolerated repeatedly were it not for the fact that reinforcements are mounting rapidly. It now is reported that bomber squadrons are so numerous that they can make several major attacks upon the Reich at one time, thus dispersing fighter opposition. Aerial strategy is indeed having its day.

Labor Front

New labor troubles darkened the nation's production picture last week, as a fresh series of strikes swept through midwestern industrial areas. In Akron, Ohio, 52,000 men left their jobs in three chief rubber factories, protesting a War Labor Board wage decision. In Detroit, dissatisfied workers were leaving the plants where guns and tanks are made. And over all hung the still unsettled dispute between John L. Lewis' mine workers and the government.

The rubber workers had asked an eight-cent hourly increase in their

wages. When the WLB awarded them an increase of three cents, they walked out over the protest of union leaders who promised to appeal the ruling. The 29,000 striking Chrysler plant workers were protesting the company's refusal to abide by seniority agreements in setting wages for individual workers. Here again, union heads denounced the strike.

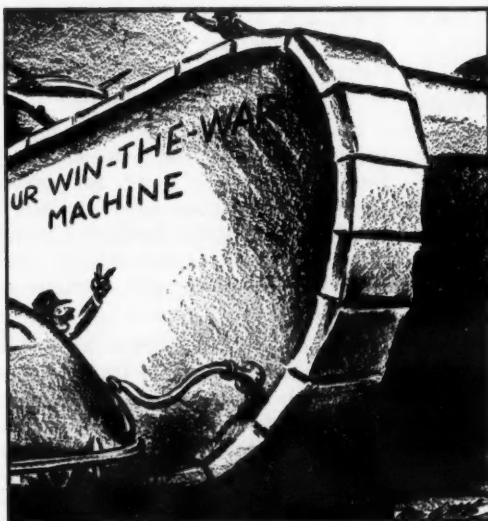
There were two new developments in the mine controversy. John L. Lewis, who had started his labor career in the American Federation of Labor, broken away to found the CIO, and broken away again to set up the United Mine Workers as an independent organization, completed the circle by applying for reentry into the AFL.

With regard to his strike threat, Lewis extended the truce deadline to May 31. The trend of talks between the UMW leader, Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes, and the War Labor Board indicates that the miners will be refused the direct \$2-a-day raise they are asking. At this writing, however, other concessions, such as pay for time spent from mine entrances to places of work, seem likely.

Gasoline Crisis

Last week, gasoline once more took its place among the nation's top problems. After 11 weeks of pleasure driving, restricted only by the limits of each car owner's ration, a new and severe shortage saw gas station operators in the northeastern states forced to turn away their old customers, coupons and all.

The sudden famine in motor fuel



LITTLE IN NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN
Fill 'er up, Soldier!

is due in part to the Arkansas River, which recently overflowed its banks. Rushing floodwaters snapped off the East's main gasoline artery—the 20-inch pipeline through which 200,000 barrels of oil coursed each day. Without that source of supply, shipping shortages from the Southwest to the Atlantic coast again hit home. A new ban on pleasure driving was pronounced immediately, and crowded eastern cities moved to curtail even bus and taxi allotments.

A second important factor in the gasoline crisis is the unusually heavy demand of our fighting forces. Observers believe that the eastern states will be rigidly rationed for some time to come, and that once the war shifts to Japan and the Pacific, the West will be restricted in a like manner.

Food Plan

The War Food Administration has just issued its first general blueprint for farm production in 1944. By new rulings and subsidies, it hopes to have American farmers producing not only larger amounts of food, but larger amounts of the kinds of food we will need most next year. Here is how it works:

Farmers who agree to plant more soy beans, peanuts, rice, or other badly needed crops, instead of raising corn or livestock, will be given certificates which they can turn in for materials they would otherwise have to buy—such as fertilizer, seed, or insect spray. In this way, the government can see to it that the most useful crops are planted. More than that, in its choice of subsidy materials it can partly oversee efficient cultivation.

At the same time, the War Food Administration will remove all restrictions on the number of acres any farmer is allowed to plant. Milk, peas, dried beans, wheat, and sweet potatoes are some of the products it is most eager to encourage, but before the plan is drawn up in final form, almost all our major crops will be subsidized. This method will raise the farmer's income by cutting his costs, while protecting the present price level for the consumer.

End of the Comintern

When the Revolution of 1917 replaced Russia's czarist government with a communist regime, the new Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, or USSR as it came to be called, found itself somewhat alone in the world. Other governments regarded it with hostility and distrust. This did not mean merely that the non-communist nations of the world disapproved of Soviet ideology. They had something more definite to fear.

This was the Comintern—the Communist International. The founders of communism had planned their revolution as a world-wide uprising. After they had won their battle in Russia, they meant to extend communism to all other coun-

tries. The Comintern, which directed communist movements outside of the Soviet Union, was to be the means of doing it.

But when Josef Stalin came to power in Russia, this basic policy changed. Stalin believed that the big job of communizing Russia was enough. He wanted to forget the world revolution, and finally ousted Leon Trotsky and other party leaders who disagreed with him.

Under his rule, the Comintern became less and less important to Russian policy. Only the Nazis continued to use it—as a bugaboo to scare the democracies away from alliance with the Soviet. Even when Russia became our ally, Hitler's propagandists kept up the cry in the hope of breeding disunity.

Now Russia has taken the final step to show her sincerity as our ally. Moscow has dissolved the Comintern, and the Russian government and people are legally divorced from world revolution. If communist parties continue to exist outside Rus-



JOSEF STALIN

sia, they are strictly on their own. The new move has been hailed as a significant advance toward true co-operation among the United Nations now and after the war.

Bills of Attainder

Generations of students have learned in their study of United States government that a bill of attainder is a legislative act which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial, and that the Constitution expressly forbids passage of such an act. Last week the House of Representatives was accused by two of the nation's most prominent newspapers of having passed a bill of attainder in defiance of the Constitution.

The situation arose in the case of three government employees who have been accused by the Dies Committee of being subversive. The agencies employing the men have steadfastly defended their records, and have refused to dismiss them. But certain members of the House, determined to get rid of the men, persuaded their colleagues to vote for an amendment to an important appropriations bill, forbidding the executive branch to pay any salary to the three employees in question.

The New York Times and the Washington Post both sharply criticized the action, declaring that it not

only violated the constitutional restriction on attainder bills, but that it violated the doctrine of separation of powers between the three government departments. Said the New York Times:

"One wonders what country this is in which such things can take place. It doesn't sound like the United States. Perhaps the Senate, which has still to act in this matter, will reassert the ancient rights and decencies of which we have been so proud."

Quartz Controls

Although quartz is one of the most abundant of minerals, it sells today for as much as \$4 an ounce in pure form. It is being eagerly sought all over the United States to supplement the limited supply which comes from Brazil, and promising discoveries have been made in Arkansas, in New York, in California, and in the Appalachians.

The reason for this search is that when quartz is placed under pressure it generates an electric current. Conversely, when a slice of the crystal is fed an alternating current, it vibrates at a definite and unchanging frequency.

Because of these peculiar qualities, quartz is indispensable in many kinds of radio and electrical instruments. It is used, for example, to control radio frequencies. Ships, planes, and tanks are able to converse with each other during battle, avoiding enemy interference by the simple process of changing the size of the crystals from time to time.

Quartz crystals make it possible to send a hundred telephone messages over a single telephone circuit at one time; they aid in sounding ocean depths, determining distance from enemy targets, detecting submarines, airplanes, and icebergs; they control the accuracy of range-finding instruments. It is not hard to understand why the quartz-cutting industry has expanded over 200 times since Pearl Harbor.

Pooling Our Food

Working on the problem of world-wide freedom from want, delegates to the international food conference now going on at Hot Springs, Virginia, have proposed a central stockpile to feed nations whose food supplies run short. Under this plan, as stated by British representative Richard K. Law, peak farm production would be encouraged in all countries. Surpluses would be stored in a kind of "food bank" for the needy to draw on.



Winston Churchill



FOOD CONFEREES. The first executive meeting of the United Nations delegates assembled at Hot Springs, Virginia, to discuss postwar food problems.

A central authority would buy up all extra produce and oversee distributing it. With the system in full swing, this internationally managed organization would also regulate the kinds of food produced in different countries, according to the needs of the member nations.

The originators of this plan believe such a system could serve a double purpose. Not only could it protect the world from hunger—it could also stabilize prices. The farmer, growing all the crops he could, would be sure of a buyer when he went to market. Since surpluses would automatically revert to the reserve store, variations in supply and demand could not force prices suddenly either up or down.

Chinese Exclusion

One of the most effective propaganda devices used by the Japanese since the United States entered the war is to call attention to our Oriental Exclusion Acts, especially the ones directed against the Chinese. Tokyo broadcasts beamed to China, to India, and to Latin America constantly remind their listeners that "while white people are free to live in China, the Chinese cannot enter

the United States," or that "the Chungking government cannot understand why the United States fears the immigration of a small number of Chinese into that country."

Unfortunately these charges are true. According to federal law no Orientals, including both Japanese and Chinese, are permitted to become citizens of the United States, and no person ineligible for citizenship may enter this country for permanent residence. To make matters worse, the Chinese have been singled out for special discriminatory immigration legislation ever since 1882, long before the Japanese were excluded.

This legislation has often been attacked by students of foreign affairs. It is repeatedly pointed out that the exclusion laws are an insult to China, as well as to other Oriental nations; they are one of the reasons for Japanese hatred of the United States today. Moreover, the laws serve no real value; if the Chinese were put under the quota system as are all non-Oriental peoples, hardly more than 100 of them would enter our boundaries in any single year—a totally insignificant number.

The matter is of special importance now that China is fighting by our side in the war. All the talk about

News Items in Brief

It was revealed a few days ago that Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation has been working for many months on a 400-passenger plane. It is now in the mock-up stage—a wooden replica, that is, stands complete. If the war lasts two more years, the company says, this plane will not come into military use. But in case of another four years of war, it will.

President Roosevelt has asked Congress to appropriate nearly \$72,000,000 for the Army in the year beginning next July 1—an increase of more than \$6,000,000,000 over the figure estimated in the budget last January. Expansion of the aircraft program is said to be responsible for the upward revision.

Destruction of the two big dams in Germany by the Royal Air Force has added new trembles to Italy's nervousness. With what is said to be the biggest hydroelectric system in the

world, Italy has more than 3,000 dams and power-generating plants on rivers flowing from the Alps and Apennines. The hugest of these would make easy and important targets for the Allied air forces.

A new secret chemical for treating airplane generator brushes has brought increased safety to American long-range bombers, enabling them to fly higher and stay there longer. Untreated brushes wear out in an average of two hours and may fail in moments of stress, especially at high altitudes. Failure, now prevented by the treatment, drains batteries of power and thus cripples the radio, radio compass, lights, and other parts.

Recently one mess hall for 580 men was condensed into five plane-loads of wood and iron and three of cement, and flown to New Guinea. Ten days after construction was begun, the job was finished.

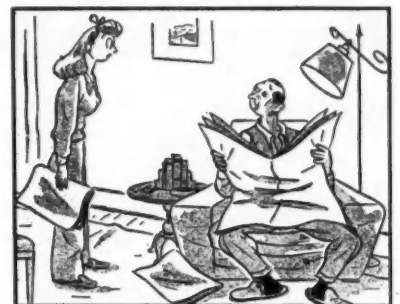
China as an equal partner in the United Nations, and about Chinese equality in the postwar world rings rather false so long as we retain our discriminatory laws. That is why bills are pending in Congress to wipe out this offense to one of our most valuable Allies.

♦ SMILES ♦

"Do you think the war is going any better?"
"Don't ask me—I'm not so well posted on those matters since I started shaving myself." —MONITOR

Then there's the sad plight of the kid who couldn't tell the boss his grandmother died—she was working there as a riveter!
—WALL STREET JOURNAL

Sergeant: "... and the next time the colonel asks you what you were before you signed up, don't say 'happy'—see?"
—SELECTED



"It's such a lovely day. Why spoil it with a picnic?"
KING IN COLLIER'S

Refinement has been described as the ability to yawn without opening the mouth.
—WALL STREET JOURNAL

"I've been getting a lot of threatening letters through the mail recently."
"There's a law against that. Have you any idea who's sending them?"
"Sure—the butcher, the grocer, and the clothing store."
—BARKSDALE NEWS

A gossip is a person who talks to you about others. A bore is one who talks to you about himself. A brilliant conversationalist is one who talks to you about yourself.
—LABOR

In the days before the war, a battleship was in port and visitors were being shown around. The guide was exhibiting a bronze tablet set in the deck.

"Here," he explained, "is where our gallant captain fell."
"Well, no wonder," replied a nervous old lady. "I nearly tripped over it myself."
—WALL STREET JOURNAL

"Do you know how these economists figure out the cost of living?"
"Sure. They take your income—whatever it may be—and add 10 per cent."
—PATHFINDER

The American Observer

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ACME
THEY FELL IN BATTLE. Wounded British and Italian soldiers lie side by side in Africa, while medical care is administered.

Army Medical Victories

WHEN an American soldier is wounded in battle today, he can count on almost a 100 per cent chance of recovery. Probably a few days or weeks will see him back in action, as fit as ever. This sounds strange in a war which we know to be the deadliest of all time. Can it be possible? It is, because beside our fighters is another group of gallant men, whose medical skills and equipment are the best an army ever had.

On 14 of every 2,000 Army uniforms you will find the emblem of the Medical Corps. Thirteen of the wearers of these uniforms are doctors, while one does medical administrative work. There are also three dentists in every 2,000 soldiers. Along with the nurses attached to each branch, these men are responsible for the fact that at Pearl Harbor, 96 out of every 100 men wounded are still alive. About half of them are already back on duty.

In Other Wars

This was not true in other wars, when as many as 50 per cent of the wounded died of their injuries. Even in the last war, from seven to 15 per cent of the American troops hospitalized died.

Our present record rests in part on new drugs and treatments, but it is due also to the speed and efficiency with which care is now given. The medical men who accompany any unit are trained in the fighting tactics of their group. They know what kind of wounds to expect. And they set to work in the midst of battle itself.

There are jumping doctors to float down with the paratroopers. There are flight surgeons for the men on the big bombers. There are ski doctors to go along with the ski troopers. As soon as a man falls, one of these highly skilled physicians is beside him, with morphia to kill his pain, and litters, jeeps, or airplanes to carry him to an aid station or evacuation hospital. If his injury is serious enough, he may even be returned to the United States.

The great work which Army medical services have done since American history began is told in a book called *Victories of Army Medicine* (Philadelphia: Lippincott, \$3), by Edgar Erskine Hume. We do not ordinarily think of war as a time

when the art of saving lives makes great strides. But war brings into sharper focus the sickness problems which beset humanity at all times. An army's effectiveness depends upon how strong and well each man is. And besides the danger of battle wounds, herding of many men in strange territory where sanitation is not of the best often gives rise to epidemics more deadly than any enemy weapon.

For this reason, Army medicine has frequently been the source of great discoveries which now benefit the civilian world. It was an Army doctor who first brought smallpox vaccination to the American people. In the Revolution, he found that smallpox was taking almost as many lives as bullets were. Just before the War of 1812, he introduced vaccination, until that time known only in Europe.

Great progress was made on two other diseases at the time of the Spanish-American War. For years yellow fever and typhoid had been among the Army's worst enemies. But Doctor Walter Reed, heroically giving his own life in the course of his experiments, discovered that a certain type of mosquito carried the infection for the dreaded "Yellow Jack." Since then, this peril has never seriously menaced any part of the world.

In the same war, nearly a fifth of our soldiers contracted typhoid, and

about 15 per cent of the entire Army died from this disease. Early in the twentieth century, however, an Army physician, Major Frederick Russell, had all men in service inoculated with typhoid serum. A little later, when troops were sent to the Mexican border, only one man—and he had somehow escaped inoculation—died of the disease.

The First World War brought terrible disfigurements to many men wounded in battle. Only medical miracles could save them from lives blighted by deformity. The Army medical services were able to perform these miracles in a surprising number of cases. Plastic surgery leaped forward during and after the war period, and what seemed to be hopelessly shattered bone and muscle was often restored to normal functioning and appearance.

Over a hundred other scourges the Army doctors have scored victories. On malaria, dysentery, and tuberculosis they have made sensational progress. In each of our wars, they have conquered disease enemies as formidable as any foreign power. And although the present war is not yet ended, the medical progress it has brought is as impressive as that for any period.

New Medical Weapons

Three great weapons are responsible for the remarkable recovery record of service men in this war. These new and wonderful protections are sulfa drugs, blood plasma, and inoculations.

Inoculations, once restricted to a very few diseases, such as smallpox and typhoid, now prevent a host of contagious ills. Each soldier and sailor is required to take inoculations of various kinds before he begins his training, and again as soon as the effectiveness of these expires.

In the last war, tetanus afflicted great numbers of wounded men. More than 90 per cent of these men died in the first months of the war. At the end of the conflict American doctors had reduced the percentage of death to 11 per cent. Now, however, inoculation has practically wiped out the disease.

Each soldier and sailor wears a small metal tag listing the inoculations he has received and the date of each. If he is found wounded, Army doctors can renew any inoculations he needs to safeguard him.

Once a large number of men who could have survived their wounds alone died of shock. The fluid part of their blood rushed to the wounded

area, while the rest thickened and overstrained the heart muscles. Now almost all injured men receive immediate plasma transfusions from the Army and Red Cross blood banks. Reports from the thickest fighting in Africa and the Far East indicate that this treatment is one of the finest weapons our soldiers of medicine possess.

Perhaps the most spectacular new medical safeguard we have is the family of sulfa drugs, which work miracle cures on an amazing range of illness and injury. Every American soldier who goes into action now goes equipped with two small packages. One is a specially built box containing 12 sulfanilamide tablets.

The little box has been built so the soldier can open it with only one hand. It releases the tablets one at



ACME
WOUNDED MARINE, strapped to a stretcher, is lifted up through the hatch of a submarine. He is being brought ashore for hospitalization.

a time so that however awkward the position he finds himself in, he cannot spill them on the ground. The second packet holds the potent sulfa crystals which, when dusted into his wound, will guard him against infection for as long as 48 hours. In previous wars, physicians regarded a wounded man as lost if his wounds could not be treated within eight hours.

Another of sulfa's spectacular services relates to burns. In the air and tank corps and in naval warfare, burns are a constant and terrible hazard. Before sulfa, treatment for men who had been burned was feeble. There was no way to avoid pain, shock, or permanent scars. The new method, devised by an American Army doctor, sprays the burn with sulfadiazine.

Immediately a coating is formed over the burn, sealing it off from the air. Pain stops, there is no infection, and in a few days, fine new skin has formed under the coating. When the wounded man leaves the hospital he is healed and unscarred.

Sulfa drugs are also fighting the great diseases which inoculation cannot prevent. Pneumonia, once a major killer of soldier and civilian alike, is over quickly and easily when sulfanilamide has been given to the patient. Sulfadiazine and sulfathiazole work similarly on other throat and lung infections.

The victories of Army medicine make an impressive list. Unlike our soldiers who fight with tanks and guns, the Army's medical men never finish their battle. They are in the thick of their great war against disease in the quietest year. And the great benefits of their work are felt all over the world.



U. S. MARINE CORPS
ABOARD A TRANSPORT. Frequently emergency operations must be performed while our forces are en route to the battle fronts.

Italy Fears Early Invasion by Allies

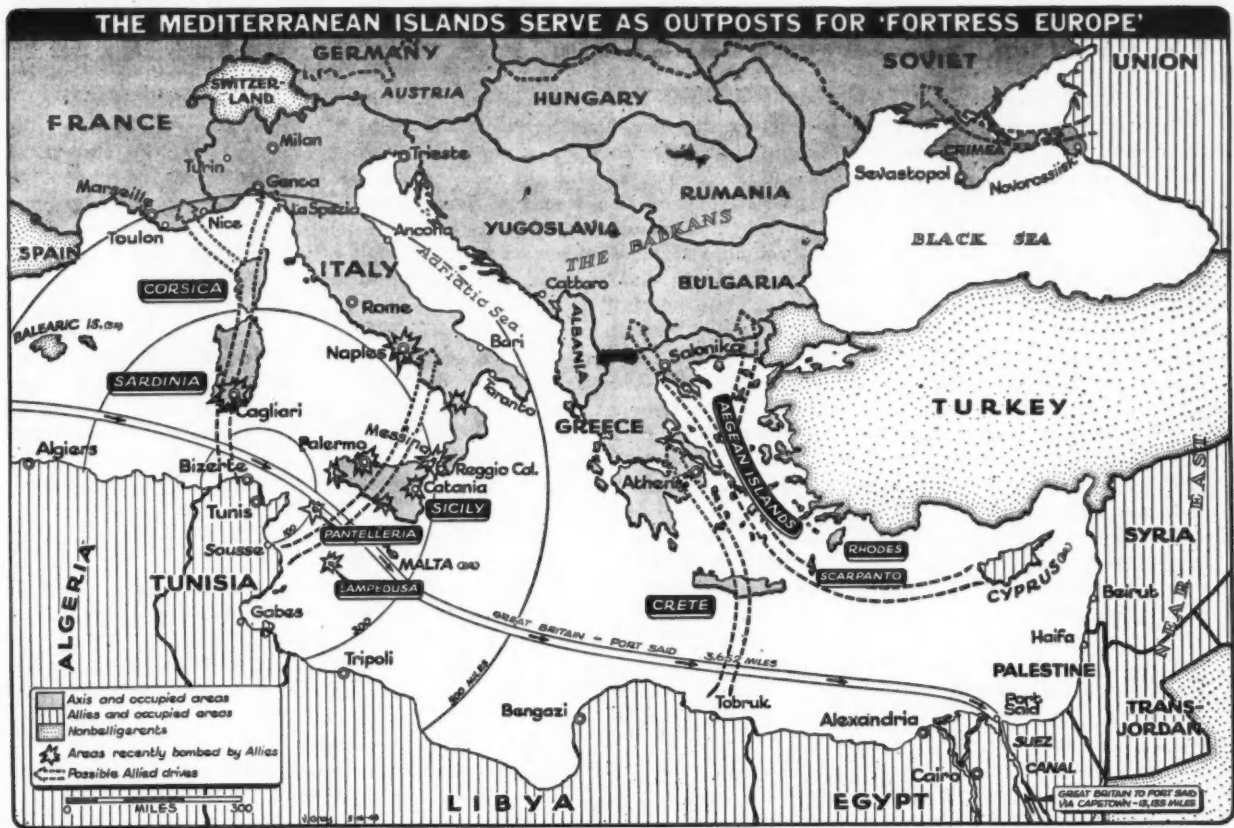
(Concluded from page 1)

North Africa, they can use airfields and easily reach Italy from across the Mediterranean. No longer must they depend upon planes based on the British Isles. Since the conclusion of the Battle of Tunisia, the tempo of aerial warfare against Italy has increased. Her islands of Sicily and Sardinia and Pantelleria have taken constant poundings. Her cities and ports have become the targets of systematic raids. And the specter of an early invasion haunts the Italians night and day.

Aerial warfare alone can deal devastating blows to Italy. More than any country in the world, she is dependent upon hydroelectric power, provided by power stations along her rivers and waterways. The successful RAF bombing of two of Germany's important dams has sounded a warning to the Italians of what may await them. Not only do 90 per cent of Italy's industries depend upon electric power from this source, but much of her railroad system has been electrified during recent years. From the air alone, therefore, Italy's whole economy could be crippled.

Italy's dependence upon hydroelectric power is intensified by her lack of other sources of power. She is lacking in coal and petroleum and what supplies of these vital materials she does obtain come from Germany. With the Nazis preparing frantically against assaults from a dozen different directions, they may well be less inclined to supply the Italians than they have been in the past.

During recent days, there have been numerous rumors to the effect that Hitler may leave the Italians to fend for themselves. Not only does Italy constitute a heavy drain upon German supplies of all kinds—war materials as well as food—but many of the strategic advantages have been



COURTESY N. Y. TIMES

Italy is not of great value and the Nazis may well figure that her value is not enough to warrant the cost of supplying and defending the peninsula. The Alps in the north constitute an effective barrier against an invading army, and the few natural breaches, such as the Brenner Pass, could be effectively guarded to prevent the Allies from reaching Germany from this route.

It has been said that in certain respects Germany would welcome Italy's withdrawal from the war. If Italy should sign a separate peace with the United Nations, she would once more become a neutral and her territory could not be used to launch air attacks upon the rest of the continent, thus removing one of the principal advantages the Allies would enjoy by occupying Italy.

Military Contributions

If Italy is a liability to Germany in many ways, her continued participation in the war is a decided advantage in others. For one thing, the existence of the Italian navy gives the Axis certain strategic advantages. Whether the navy ever emerges from its bases or not, it ties up a large part of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. The Italian navy has been at least partially responsible for the inability of the British to send powerful units to the Far East to engage the Japanese. If Italy were out of the war, either by military defeat or by a separate peace, much of Britain's naval strength could be shifted to other theaters. The Germans realize this and may therefore fight to the last ditch to keep Italy in the war.

Perhaps of even greater importance to the Germans than the Italian navy is the Italian army. While the Italians have no great military victories to their credit in this war, they nevertheless are performing a vital service for the Germans. Many divisions are fighting on the Russian front. Other divisions are being used to guard the defenses of southern France. Italian troops are also used to garrison Yugoslavia and Greece.

It would be a serious blow to Hitler to lose the services of these Italian soldiers, for if Italy were out of the

war they would have to be replaced by German troops. In order to do this, Hitler would have to weaken his position elsewhere on the continent—a step he can ill afford to take at a time when manpower is one of his most acute problems.

The removal of Italy from the war—either by defection or military defeat—would have other serious effects upon the Axis cause. All the smaller satellite nations, whose enthusiasm for the Axis has waned as the military fortunes have turned during recent weeks, may seek to follow Italy's example. In such a case, Hitler would be faced with an uprising on the continent far more serious than anything that has yet confronted the new order.

Just as Italy constitutes a mixture of assets and liabilities so far as Germany is concerned, so must she be regarded from the standpoint of the United Nations. If Italy could be knocked out of the war, the Allies would have undisputed control of the Mediterranean and would enjoy all the advantages that control would bring. It would mean that Allied strength could be concentrated on bringing Germany to her knees. More British and American naval and air power could be brought to bear upon Japan.

But the invasion of Italy would not automatically open an easy road to Berlin. The United Nations would be faced by many serious problems once Italy was out of the war. We would have the responsibility of feeding the population, of supplying her with many materials of various kinds, of helping to put the country on its feet. And this added burden would be placed upon our shoulders at a time when our economy was being taxed heavily by operations in other theaters.

It will be the responsibility of those in charge of military strategy to determine whether the advantages we would gain by invading Italy would outweigh the disadvantages; to determine whether the cost of feeding and supplying and administering Italy, plus the heavy cost in blood and materials of war which would have to be paid to defeat her in the first place, would be worth the

advantages we would enjoy once victory was ours.

Whatever decisions are made with respect to a land invasion of Italy, it is certain that the aerial offensive, stepped up since the end of the African campaign, will increase in intensity. So will the political war, the campaign by radio and leaflet, to divide the people from their rulers, if possible to stir them to rebellion.

How successful the campaigns on the political front will be is difficult to determine. Already the people are dissatisfied with Mussolini, disgusted with Fascism, and tired of the war. On that point all observers are agreed. But it is one thing for a people to oppose its rulers and another to translate that opposition into effective action.

No Organized Opposition

In Italy, there is no organized opposition to the Fascist regime. Twenty-one years of iron-clad dictatorship have stifled all opposition. Most of those who might lead an uprising are either in jail or in exile. It is doubtful whether the Italian underground movement is extensive enough to overthrow Mussolini and his Fascist clique.

While it is generally agreed that no overturn of the Fascist government will come from within Italy, it is also felt that only half-hearted resistance would be offered by the Italians to the Allied armies. They have grown to hate the Germans and see no hope for their future except in a victory of the United Nations. The attitude of Italian soldiers captured in Africa would indicate that they do not look upon an Allied victory as the worst possible fate which might befall them.

In Italy, the United Nations leaders have serious problems of both a military and a political nature. It is not only a question of destroying the country's military power; it is also one of deciding upon the form of government which shall prevail after the war. We have pledged ourselves to the destruction of Fascism in Italy as well as Germany. But we have as yet given no clue as to the type of government which shall supersede Fascism.



SHOEMAKER IN CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
Oh, hello, Benito

lost now that the African war has ended. Italy's principal contribution up to the present has been as a supply route to North Africa. It has been through Italy that Axis supplies and troops have been poured into Africa. Moreover, Italian ports and air bases have been used to combat British and American air and naval units in the Mediterranean. This contribution can no longer be made now that the Allies are largely in control of the Mediterranean.

As a defense outpost to protect the interior of Hitler's fortress of Europe,

Wanted: Volunteers for Summer Harvests

AMERICA'S biggest war plant, covering more than 1,500,000 square miles and using the skills of 30,000,000 people, is the American farm. Its importance, in these days of world-wide food shortages, cannot be overestimated. Not only the United States, but all the United Nations have a stake in the American farm's production.

This year's effort on the farm front is aimed at reaching a number of staggering goals—five billion dozen eggs, 57 billion quarts of milk, four billion pounds of peanuts, 17 billion pounds of pork and lard, not to mention great quantities of other meats and of grains, fruits, and vegetables.

Apart from the hazards of weather, the greatest uncertainty in working toward these goals is whether the farmers can count on enough manpower to help them out. Steps have been taken, although almost too late, to provide them with year-round workers and experienced seasonal help. But the tightest squeeze, in many regions, will come at harvest time. It is then that great numbers of young people and city residents can be of most help to the farmers.

As the chart on this page shows, the crops for which emergency help will be required vary from region to region. Although the exact dates

for peak labor requirements cannot be given, they fall largely within the months of July, August, or September. A person who can devote as little as one or two weeks to farm work in this period will be rendering a valuable service, because harvests move quickly and a great deal can be accomplished in a short time.

Sprinkled throughout these regions, moreover, are food-processing plants which are in as desperate need of help as the farmers. Many of the nation's 2,800 canneries, 180 dehydrating plants, and 125 food-freezing plants are seeking persons who, during the rush, can work as little as two weeks. Others, of course, have summer-long jobs for young people vacationing from school.

Enlisting for farm work can be accomplished through any one of several different channels. In many communities, the High School Victory Corps units have remained in existence for the summer in order to mobilize young people for various farm jobs.

Where there is not a corps, such groups as farm bureaus, chambers of commerce, and civic clubs may be in charge of the movement. Otherwise, it is best to get in touch with the nearest office of the United States Employment Service. There is al-

most sure to be one in every city, and in most of the state capitals.

In every state capital, too, there is a State War Board—or its equivalent—which will oversee the agricultural labor needs of its state. Consequently, it will be able to provide information.

On age requirements, the government advises that as a general rule a minimum of 14 years should be observed in the case of individuals who can live at home and can go to work on nearby farms by the day. Those who live away from their homes and remain on the farms during their employment should be no younger than 16.

Those who engage in farm work are assured certain minimum standards in wages and working conditions as required by the government. In some areas, high school students will be formed into farm-labor groups, each of which will be accompanied by an instructor or camp leader.

Where camps can be organized, they probably will prove to be the most enjoyable of living arrangements, being organized along the lines of typical summer camps. They should, of course, conform to good camping standards of health, safety, sanitation, and so on. Desirable steps to take along this line are set forth in

Marks of Good Camping, a publication which may be obtained from the Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. The price is 75 cents.

In addition to the rural camps, there are two other ways in which city youth will work on farms. Some will live with farm families during the period of their employment, and some will commute daily from their own homes to reasonably nearby farms.

Jobs in food-processing plants, less strenuous than farm work, will require some 500,000 workers. The working season coincides to a large degree with the harvests, and the "learning period" is very brief. Hiring is done through the United States Employment Service and by the plants themselves.

Although not as glamorous as some jobs, the raising and processing of food is as vital as building airplanes and firing guns. This knowledge spurred volunteer workers to save two-thirds of the Connecticut apple crop last year; it encouraged the 15 women who helped to save thousands of bushels of Minnesota apples; and this year will send an army of volunteers out to bring in great quantities of crops which would otherwise go to waste unharvested.

Time: July, August, September

<p>NEW ENGLAND</p> <p>Maine New Hampshire Vermont</p> <p>Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut</p>	<p>Vegetables (principally snap beans, sweet corn, peas, onions), potatoes, fruits (principally apples, cranberries), hay, tobacco.</p>
<p>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</p> <p>New York Pennsylvania</p> <p>New Jersey</p>	<p>Vegetables (principally asparagus, Lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, peas, spinach, tomatoes), potatoes, fruits (principally apples, peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, strawberries, and cranberries), wheat, oats, buckwheat, corn, hay, tobacco.</p>
<p>EAST NORTH CENTRAL</p> <p>Ohio Indiana</p> <p>Illinois Michigan</p> <p>Wisconsin</p>	<p>Vegetables (principally cabbage, carrots, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, onions, peas, tomatoes), potatoes, fruits (principally apples, peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, strawberries, cranberries), sugar beets, wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, grain sorghums, hay, tobacco.</p>
<p>WEST NORTH CENTRAL</p> <p>Minnesota Iowa Missouri</p> <p>North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska</p> <p>Kansas</p>	<p>Vegetables (principally sweet corn, peas), potatoes, fruits (principally apples), sugar beets, wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, grain sorghums, hay, flaxseed, and tobacco.</p>
<p>SOUTH ATLANTIC</p> <p>Delaware Maryland Virginia West Virginia</p> <p>North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida</p>	<p>Vegetables (principally asparagus, snap beans, Lima beans, cabbage, cucumbers, peas, spinach, tomatoes), potatoes, fruit (principally apples, peaches, pears), cotton, peanuts, tobacco.</p>
<p>SOUTH CENTRAL</p> <p>Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi</p> <p>Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma Texas</p>	<p>Vegetables (principally snap beans, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, onions, spinach, tomatoes), fruit (principally apples, peaches, pears), wheat, oats, rice, cotton, peanuts, and tobacco.</p>
<p>MOUNTAIN</p> <p>Montana Idaho Wyoming Colorado</p> <p>New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada</p>	<p>Vegetables (principally cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, onions, peas), potatoes, fruit (principally apples and peaches), sugar beets, wheat, barley, hay, cotton, flaxseed, and dry field peas.</p>
<p>PACIFIC</p> <p>Washington California</p> <p>Oregon</p>	<p>Vegetables (principally asparagus, snap beans, Lima beans, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, onions, peas, spinach, tomatoes), potatoes, fruit (principally apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, cherries, and grapes), sugar beets, wheat, barley, rice, hay, cotton, flaxseed, hops, and dry field peas.</p>